## BISMARCK AND THE HERALD.

The Chancellor's Attack on the New York Herald Through His Press Organ.

GERMAN IDEAS OF JOURNALISM.

Fun for the Million--- The Herald, the Pope and the Arnim Trial.

THE CORRESPONDENT'S REPLY.

A Scathing Roland for the Chancellor's Oliver.

## DOINGS IN BERLIN

Count Arnim's Judge in Jeopardy.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1875. The readers of the HERALD will not need to be minded of the manner in which, owing to the exertions of your special correspondents, you were enabled to lay before them from day to day the history of the progress made in the recent prosecution of the Count Von Arnim, and to supplement that history by the publication of facts and documents procurable by the HERALD alone, and for turnishing them with copies of which you received the thanks of the leading European contemporaries. It was not likely that enterprise such as this, which respected no courtly rules, no princely precedents, and which simply strove to set forth facts as they were, without an idea of "making them pleasant" to any particular party, would have escaped the notice of the Kanzler-Prinz who rules Germany with so high a hand as to have obtained for himself the sobriquet of the "Bully of Europe." Neither the facts furnished by your correspondents nor the comments which were made upon them could possibly be wholly pleasing to Prince Bismarck, who, as soon as he was informed by his emissacies of what the HERALD was doing, resorted to his usual tactics. The movements of your correspondents were watched, their letters were opened, their telegrams detained. No doubt stronger measures would have been resorted to, but, so lar as endangering life and liberty is concerned, even Prince Bismarck is still amenable to the law, and the Republic of which the HERALD is the leading journal has a trustworthy and capable representative at the German Court. Moreover, the correspondthis journal are not, as can be readily imagined, men who are often caught napping, and while the Beriin detectives, in their dull Teutonic way, were hunting for the daring scribe whose incubrations had caused so much appropance, that gentleman was saiely across the irontier and another Henald representative had arrived in his place. Thus balked of his prey, Prince Bismarck's vengeance lound another outlet. On the 30th of last month the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official gazette of the German government, contained a prominent editorial article, which I now reproduce for publication in Amer-

PRINCE - BISMARCE'S ASSAULT ON THE NEW YORK HEBALD. It is one of the functions, even of the better portions of the press, to create excitement. To attract attention of course augments the resources of every literary undertaking. It is impossible to pretend that the press is a higher eing, which lives only on nectar and ambrosia the conditions of its existence are material. But the line which separates the respectable organs of public opinion from the demi-monde of newspaperdom is very sharp and distinct. The last named has for its object sensation and its lucrative consequences, and it is not very sensitive in the choice of its means. In Europe we may say withont boasting that journalistic demi-mondeism is an exception to the rule, but even the exception in this country only imitates customs and usages of transatiantic sharpness. This sharpness, on account of which the respectable American papers appear so much more praiseworthy, culminates, to the best of our knowledge, in one of the most popular New York papers. This journal which has recently caused so much talk, is the NEW YORK HERALD, which enjoyed the privilege of assisting His Excellency the Privy Counsellor Count Arnim. It was this journal which, on the 27th and 29th of October, published in columns of special cable despatches, bought with large sums of money, the German text of the correspondence between the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the former Ambassador which belonged to the papers in Court. And this time they had the real cable telegrams, and not ( s last year) letters which came by mail and had been transformed into cable despatches from Berthold Auerbach and Mrs. Muhlbach, of the Vienna Exposition. Count Arnini cost, Indeed, the New Your denate an estate or vice versa. The New YORK HERALD has at its disposal large sums o money. These, and the large circulation which the paper has obtained in America, it owes to the refinement with which its talented leaders know now to satisfy every day the people who are craving for news. It is in a condition to keep reporters wherever it sees fit to do so without asking for the expenses, to get the best material for letters, and to work it up in a popular manner. Of such an industry se this we have hardly a conception, and to the onor of the American press be it said there is bardly a second example of it over there. We see, our press of certain journals, whose well-deserved misfortunes have reduced them to this level, and who, in their anxiety to earn their money, often putstrip their employers in the sensational character of their news.

Under a tasteini draping of elegant impartiality the HERALD understands how to treat pending matters from different points of view according to the fashion of the day. It waits upon the public to-day with this and to-morrow with that. Its political opinions are festered by no moral bond, owe no allegiance to truth. It sails under any color; it makes one prize after the sther. That was a big prize, having hardly its equal, when the HERALD on the 5th of Octothe news that the former Ambassa for of the German Emperor in Paris had been im prisoned for embezzling despatches. Two days atterward, naturally without knowing anything shout the matter, the same journal published the first, and on every succeeding day a new vituperative article, with the most harrowing reports about the sufferings of the "wrongfully incarcerated. When, in the absence of real facts, the matter inreatened to run dry, the proprietor of the HERALD instructed his reporter in Washington to seek in formation there about Count Arnim. This intor. mation seems to have been but slightly lavorable to the former Ambassador; at any rate the wonderful fact occurred that the HERALD published in its columns articles favorable the German government. This aper lasted no longer than twenty-four hours. It did not suit the business of the HERALD. Various hints with rich materia were offered from Europe and gladly received. From that moment the paper was constantly the champion of Arnim. To him and to the HERALD were made serviceable the sensational cable or spatches which were manufactured in Mascopie.

god of this paper, so targely circulating in America? And was the common want or raclame the only tie between the NEW YORK HERALD and its German

The most interesting part of this connect on between the two we have jet to make Edown to our

readers. Changeable as the HERALD is, there is one question in which it is always consistent. Since the German victories over France it has been hostile toward Germany. But this is merely a secondary matter, consequent on a better and lasting reason. Everywhere in America where the interests of the Catholics are concerned the HERALD takes their part seriously and constantly. The ism. We know from experience how frivolous this is. Sometimes high conservative, sometimes democratic, sometimes radical, German as well as anti-German, not less than French, Polish, Danish, just as it suits their purposes. But, undoubtedly, everything suits the well-known programme, not of religion, not even of the Romish Church and the hierarchy of the Pope, but of the Jesuita: Therefore it is that the sensational, impudent New York paper follows blindly the tendency of Jesuitism, of which very little is known up to this time in Europe, but which, of course, deserves the attention of everybody. The founder of the NEW YORK HERALD, the late Mr. James Gordon Bennett, was a Scotchman, and there fore a fanatical Catholic. His son, the pres-ent proprietor, also belongs to the Romish Church, and all well-known editors of this paper frequently go to mass. Of course, in real plety the NEW YORK HERALD has beaten the other papers in America, but the political in-terests of the Vatican, or rather of the Al Jesu, as Archbishop Manning knows to appreciate, find no better champions than the Germania, the Monde, L'Univers and this New York paper. To attack the German Empire as the arch enemy of the Catholic religion is, there fore, its business. That dates from the time when the German armies still stood in France and the Italian army at kome, while there was yet no Prussian Church, no German Parliament. Prince Bismarck as yet had done nothing which could be interpreted as hostile to the Jesuits. Then the enmity of the New York HEBALD toward the new Empire-the transatiantic war of the ultramontanes against the German Chancellor-began. And this is a very interesting contribution to the question as to who commenced the battle, who was the aggressor and who the defender.

In America the order to begin the war was first given. We can, therefore, tell with certainty at what time the war commenced. We will not lose sight of the NEW YORK HERALD. To its conspiracy with Count Arnim we owe our knowledge. that in the champion of the former Ambassador we see a peculiar and dangerous enemy to the German Empire, even, perhaps, making it possible to procure him several hundreds of subscribers. We denounce it as the mighty rival of the Germania, and leave it to our readers to judge how far the aberrations of egotism, vanity and vengeance reach when even a German high functionary seeks his reluge in that transatlantic Jesuit paper, and when he did not refuse such a

A HERALD CORRESPONDENT REPLIES TO THE CHAN-CELLOR.

The accusation herein brought against the HERALD is one which probably, in the opinion of your readers, you might have passed over with silent contempt. They know that the charge is as groundless as the malignity by which it is inspired s base. But there is among the staff of the HERALD an esprit de corps, a spirit of loyalty such as animates every student of Harvard or Oxford toward his Alma Mater; and impelled by these sentiments Mr. John P. Jackson, who at the time was representing the HERALD in Berlin, published in the columns of the Vossische Zeitung an indigmant reply to the article in the Norddeutsche, of which the following is a translation :-

THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE NORDDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of the 30th of December contains an exceedingly violent attack upon the New York HERALD, which is so thoroughly untrue and contradictory that I, as the Berlin correspondent of the HERALD, seel bound to request the insertion of the following

REPLY. It can hardly be believed that the article in question was written by a professional journalist, considering its numerous contradictions. For instance, it accuses the HERALD in the same breath with want of principle and of fanatical ultramontanism, beside showing, in reference to American journalism, manners and religion, the amusing ignorance which causes it to apply a German standard to these matters. If it were trus that the said article could procure for the Herald several hundreds of subscribers from the readers of the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung the last mentioned would certainly be able to see the difference between the two papers and would become convinced that it is possible to publish a great political newspaper without continually vituperating the opposing political and religious Court, before whom the case was tried,

| Monder | Court and acieux, temératre pariols, mais toujours servi par la lortune; ce Récon; l'imais toujours servi par la lortune de Bistuperating the opposing political and religious | Court, before whom the case was tried, marck (ronically—Univers); ce terrible et bizarre arties of which a great Commonwealth consists. Besides, calumntations do not belong to the professional tools of a great political newspaper. The official organ of Prince Bismarck, declaring the NEW YORK HERALD to be the organ of ultramontanism, overlooks the fact that ultramontanism, as such, is entirely unknown in the United States We have Catholics and Protestants, and they live as peacefully with each other as is possible in the present excited times. Politics and religion with us are quite separated. A political uitramontane party is not in existence in America; and ultra montanism is just as foreign to us as the idea of 'muckerthums," for which our language does not contain an expression. With us the theory prevalls that not only statesmen, but also great political papers, ought to be above the small squabbles of parties or sects, and our Commonwealth has nothing to fear from the arrogance and overbearing of religious parties. Catho lics and Protestants in our country are fortunate enough to be allowed to care for their spiritual weifare according to their own ways of thinking without being subject to the guidance and superintendence of government. In contradiction to these actual facts, the Nord-

deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung not only knows that the HERALD is the organ of the Jesuits, but also that all its chief editors frequently attend mass. Perhaps it was the hidden purpose of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine to prepare an agreeable New Year's surprise to the Jesuits and to His Hollness the Pope. If so, it ought to have gone further in its joke, and should added that there is in of the HERALD at New York a magnificent chape; that an especial Jesuit is retained there, not only to read mass every day, but also to make his influence felt wherever the connections of the able presumption that the latest expedition of the NEW YORK HERALD to Central Africa, under the well-known Herald correspondent, Mr. Stanley, is much less meant for the exploration of the sources of the Nile than for the foundation of an Ultramontane Church among the Central Airican tribes. But even without such ornamental notions the audacious assertion respecting Journalism and religion remains the great idea of the Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Of course this idea produces only nonsense. How fiercely would the alleged derical editors of the HERALD grind their teeth when they saw their paper last year open its columns, not only for Archbishop Manning, as the Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung so weil knows how to tell its renders, but also to the arch heretic discreetly keeps back; and if it be true that the proper business of the HERALD consists in attacking the German Empire as the arch enemy of the Cathonic religion, then the Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung unknowingly discovered the trail of a world-wide plot, for to the editors of the Henalip belong Catholics and Protestants, Christians and Jews, Turks and Monammedans, all-according to tung-funatically united in one conspiracy, viz., extinguish the German Empire. Yet, among all this nonsense, one grain of truth may be found, namely, the acknowledgment that the New York HERALD commands enormous wealth, by the aid of which the menest material is gathered without the

necessity of any consideration of cost or expense. That is true. The means of the New HERALD amount to at least as much as the entire German Reptile Fund; but there is a great difference in the modes by which these respective

money powers have been acquired, and also in the ways in which they have been used. The means of the HERALD are the income of a New York business man, well acquired in two generations, of a German King, who has been deprived of his throne and the use of his fortune. The HERALD not only uses its means for journalistic purposes, but also for scientific explorations and humanistic purposes of the most varied kinds, whereas the Rentile fund is exclusively used in induencing public opinion.

THE VON ARNIM CASE. So far as the alleged connection of the NEW YORK HERALD with Count Von Arnim is concerned, there is no ground for the assertion that any connection exists between them. The side taken by the HERALD with Count Arnim simply finds its explanation in the numane characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race to assist the weak and oppressed. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung need not go to New York to find an active sympathy with Count Arnim. It only requires to peruse such independent foreign papers as are not kept alive out of the reptile fund by it through cash payments or officious correspondents. The New York HERALD has received no presents from Count Arnim and the latter has given no obligations against the HERALD. The HERALD is rich enough to pay for cable telegrams even to the own means. The correspondents of the HERALD are sumciently salaried to be enabled to fulfil their duties without asking for souvenirs. The HERALD of the 14th of December, therefore, is perfectly correct in saying: - The connections between the HERALD and Count Arnim are those of a cosmopolitan paper which looks for news and a statesman whose acts and fortune are interesting to everybody; who, moreover, has done nothing incompatible with his honor or duty as a nobleman of the German Empire." JOHN P. JACKSON. Correspondent of the New York Herald.

BERLIN, January 2, 1875.

FIRST EFFECT OF THE WAR. Mr. Jackson's cynical frankness and his boldness in picking up and returning the gage flung down by Prince Bismarck has created an immense sensation. The fact was considered of sufficient importance to warrant the Berlin correspondent of the London Mmes-a gentleman who usually errs in being too reticent rather than too communicative-in telegraphing the following despatch to

THE NEW YORK BERALD.

[By telegraph from our Prussian correspondent.] BERLIN, Jan. 5. Mr. John P. Jackson, the Berlin correspondent

of the New York Herald, in a letter to the Fossische Zeitung, ridicules the semi-official Nord. deutsche Zeitung for tepresenting his journal as the American organ of ultramontanism. He

Says:—
Politics and religion are separate things in America. The American government allows all sects to look after their own religious interests, witnout presuming to watch and direct their course. The connection between Count Armin and the section between Count Armin and the section between Count Armin and the section between the form of the connection between Count Armin and the section of the connection of the control of the country of the connection of the country between the Naw York Harabo and the government. The pecualary means of the former are at least as large as the sequestered property of the King of Hanover—the so-called "reptile fund," employed to indicate public onlino in layor of Barmarck's poiley. The Herabo is rich enough to receive cable telegrams at a tremendous expense, and its correspondents are well enough paid to dispense with souvenirs.

The above letter, which is written in a very contemptuous tone, is sure to excite a good deal sentence, refers to a well known incident in the

THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE JUDGE WHO SEN-TENCED ARNIM-IMPERIAL OUTLOOK-BIS-MARCE'S REPTILE FUND-WHAT THE FRENCH CALL THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR.

BERLIN, Jan. 3, 1875. A full is perceptible just now in the Bismarck-Arnim process, and we are having now some currously interesting after-play. A few days ago a telegraphic agent named Birsch was summoned by the Criminal Court to give information as to who gave him the news of the Armim sentence some hours before its delivery. M. Hirsen of course refused to say how he got the news. It appears that he sent it to the Vienna New Free Press, and that it was published in that paper about four o'clock in the afternoon, while the Court did not pass sentence until after six. The same news was published in the New York Herald, however, on the morning before the delivery of the sentence! But what is most surprising of all, is the assertion that disciplinary proceedings are for revealing (or rather permitting to be revealed) the sentence before the actual delivery. Of course,

one believes for a moment that President Reich favored any newspaper correspondent with advance copies; but he is nevertheless responsible for what did occur. It is thought that the new trial of the Arnim case will not be called before hand and Bismarck says he intends to go deeper into certain matters this time than the last. The Chancellor has so far only published one of the ecclesiastical documents; the making public of this was simply a challenge to the HERALD, which was suspected of being in possession of the entire series, to begin the publication. The idea so recently expressed by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the organ of Prince Bismarck, that THE HERALD AND COUNT ARNIM

ere concecting a plot for the overthrow of the German Empire was too ridiculous for earnest consideration. I am happy to say that the other Berlin journals passed the Norddeutsche editorial without notice; though it is remarkable that on the very morning when the said editorial appeared there was published a very similar article, and umns of the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. You see that the attack was a meditated one, and must have been concocted and carried out by the press Cossacks connected with the Foreign office, and

THE REPTILE FUND. I have already told you in one of my recent letters something about this peculiar fund, amounting to 13,000,000 thaters, once apportioned to blind King George of Hanover for his lost dominions, the interest of which, amounting to over \$500,000 annually, is disposed of privately by Prince Eismarck in guiding and feeding the very moral press of Germany, France and England. The world would be startled to hear what papers are directly or indirectly under the influpapers are directly or holirectly under the infinence of these linds at the present time. Rumor meutions here the names of a least two English pournais led from this source, either directly with money, or indirectly by receiving and printing articles written in the official prussial. Press Bureau. A wise motion was made allew days ago by a member of the Receivag, that this fund should be abolished. It would be advisable, however, before so doing, for Prince Bismarck to apportion a good sum to the Norddewische Algemeine, in order that he may may his views expressed in a better style from the writer of the article against the Herald was able to do.

against the Herald was able to do.

BISMARCK AND THE PAPAL ELECTION.

Prince Bismarck's circular despatch relating to
the Papal election has called forth an interesting Finder Bisharck's circular despatch relating to the Papal election has called forth an interesting potentic in the Catholic journals. The Chancellor is informed that he has no right to mix in the coming Conclave; that Germany will not be troubled in the matter, and that the elected Pope will be the frue head of the Catholic Churca, with of without the recognition of the German government. Infree countries—Austria, France and spain—alone possess the right of maming one representative to the College of Carannals. Some journals doubt whether these countries will endeavor to exercise their privilege in the coming Conclave; but, on the other hand, Count Andrassy declared in April, 1878, before the Austrian Reichsfath delegation, that he would not advise the Emperor to give up any rights of vice in the election. Pope Gregory XV. expressly admitted in 1820 the right of these three Powers to exercise their right; but the impression seems to gain ground here that

FORE FIUS IX. HAS CHANGED THE METHOD OF ELECTION.

The Germania writes very positively on this

Germania calls attention to the very interesting fact that the circular despatch just published by Prince Bismarck was written on the same day as the refu-al of the Vatican to accept Cardinal Höhenione as ambassagor to the Papal See was discassed in the Reichstag. Bismarck fancied that by naving a Cardinal in Rome ne could easily exert the influence in the Papal elections he so much desired. But the Vatican saw through the chancelor's cunning, and relused to accept the honor. No wonder that Bismarck got angry and wrote despatches which he desires to keep so secret from the world!

The changes in the affairs of Spain have been warmly welcomed in Berin, the newspacers lotowing the tendency struck by Prince Bismarck's North German Gazette. "The new state of sitairs in Spain," says this journal, "did not come unexpectedly," and goes on to show now Prince Bismarck, in his speech of the 4th of December in the Reicastag, and always entertained the view that the Republic in Spain was only a temporary affair, which he acknowledged in order to lessen the norrors of civil wariare, but that he had otherwise ionfowed the principle of permitting Spain to work out her own salvation. The North German Gazette says that the present coup d'état fulfils the Fremier's expectations, and expresses the hope that the Spanish government will now become consolidated, "with the same respect for the freedom of the decisions came to by the Spanish nation as ever. There is in Germany the hearttiet wish that this hope may be numiled." The German government has, indeed, had many unpleasantnesses with Don tarios, from the smooting of M. Schmidt to the firing upon her sups, and, very naturally, halls Don Alionso's government with greater pleasure than she would have done that of Don Carios.

The Situation at New Year.

Carlos.

THE SITUATION AT NEW YEAR.

The New Year's receptions at the Berlin Court do not turnish me with much to comment upon. Field Marshal Wrangel, in the name of the generals, wished the Kaiser might be permitted to live "many, many years longer," and the Emperor replied by expressing his gratitude to God that he still enjoyed health and strength, and was able to mini the duties of his high station. New Year's Eve on the streets of Berlin was not quite as noisy as in previous years. The old custom of knocking in the stovepipe hats has been put down by the police, and the hatmakers are complaining of a bau New Year's trade.

With the 1st of January two great changes were

With the ist of January two great changes were accomplished in Germany—one from the thater, guiden, groschen and kreuzer currency to the marks and piennigs, and the abolition of French terms in the German postal service. Of the former change we perceive little or nothing at present except in the increase of prices all round to correspond with this advance of German civilization. A glass of beer or a cup of coffee, costing lither to in South Germany six kreuzers, is now seven or twenty pfennigs; a table d'hôfe, which a month ago in Berlin cost a thaier, or three marks, is now suddenly raised to four, and is no better for all that. In South Germany most articles that cost hitherto a florin (170 piennigs) are now ticketed at 200 piennigs, or two marks.

The banishment of French terms from the German postal service is not an irrational act, though With the 1st of January two great changes were

at 200 piennigs, or two marks.

The banishment of French terms from the German postal service is not an irrational act, though certainly it is pushing Germanization somewhat far. During the war there was a great outlery against the use of French words in the German language, but it did no good; and they have since then been adopted and German-slivered by the score. Count Moltke and the enters for the "Military glistory of the War," by the Prussian General Staff, made the first learned attempt to purify the language in the late numbers of that work by using good German equivalents for the French military terms, before used excusively in military service. Post Director stephan is now following Count Moltke's example. Instead of sending a registered letter with the inscription "recommandirte," we have now the word "eingeschrieber" or "registered." Instead of post concert (cavelone) we have Briefumschläge, a letter envelope; instead of directing to the "poste restante" now we have to say "postlagernd," which means remaining at the post; instead of "Passager billet," or passenger's ticket, we have the word "rankrechin," which, being translated, literally means a travelling card. "Vivat progress," says the Kladderadatsch, "the Post has made a beginning—verslandez couse," This is Post Director stephan's method of paving the way to international postal intercourse.

A S rasbourg correspondent of the Berlin Gegen vart has been at a vast amount of trouble to bring together all the appellations given by the French newspapers to Prince Bismarck; Prince de Bismarck; Monsieur de Bismarck; Prince de Bismarck;

Monsieur de Bismarck; Prince de Bismarck;

Monsieur de Bismarck; Prince de Bismarck; Prince chancelier; Illustre chancelier; archicianceller: chanceller eleilnois; chanceller de fer; formidable chanceller; redoutable chanceller; redoutable chanceller; redoutable chanceller; fed dienseur des blées aristocatiques; and again champiou cu libéralisme moderne et de la ratson humaine; or even apôtre du libéralisme; Philustre diplomate; Phomime de Biarritz; Phablie diplomate; le passe-par-tout; la main-partout; l'implacable enanceller Allemand; Phomme de la lorce primant le droit; l'auteur célèore de cette politique de fer et de sang; le macchiavélique chanceller; Pélère de Macchavel; Phomme des nobles mœuis et de la crainte de Dieu; ce Béelzebuth (clerical); le pivot de la société; ce Kichelleu de la Prusse; Polignac en politique; Polignac réussi; l'audacieux et puissant Almistre; ce kichelieu de la Prusse: Polignac en politique; Polignac réussi; l'audacieux et puissant Ministre; l'empire athée de M. de Bismarck: le terrible joueur; le copiste; ce rénard en politique; l'ograde a Wilkelmsstrasse (Monde); ce Donyse; l'homme de l'Europe le pius universellement détecté; maître de l'Aliemagne; ce nouveau tyran (Unicers); granu pontile de la révolution (Union); l'homme du siècle; le créateur de la puissance alemande; l'arrisan de la virgincité nouveite de la Gormanie (a witucism of the Univers); l'homme d'une influence presque diabolique; le champion du Protestantisme; ce oourreau du Catholicisme (Veuillot); l'homme le plus détesté acce temps; cet intrépide Teuton; ce majordomus de son souverain; le terrible ministre; l'axe d'un monde nouveau; ce brutal; cette incarnation du mai; le deu Bismarck (Montleur; Jupiter tonnant de la sprée (Monde); ce joueur audacieux, téméraire pariols, l'acceptions de l'artine en Neroles (Monde); ce joueur audacieux, téméraire pariols, l'acceptions de l'artine en Neroles (Monde); ce joueur audacieux, téméraire pariols, l'acceptions de l'artine en Neroles (Monde); ce leueur audacieux, téméraire pariols, l'acceptions de la prime de Neroles (Monde); ce joueur audacieux, téméraire pariols, l'acceptions de la prime de Neroles (Montleur). personnage (Univers); l'homme d'une hume tracassière; le duc d'Albe; le grand-d recteur de la politique Allemande (Débais le terrible ermite de Varzin; red-utable prince d' ier4 un véritable homme d'état (Gazette France); le grand homme allemand; l'homm terrible de Berlin; l'homme épouvantable; le plu edoutable nomme d'état au dix-neuvie 'aemme du progrès; le chef de la civiliz lieu, brutal, lutolérant, brisant toutes les résis-tances; l'homme du mauvais destin de l'Allemagne (Union); l'Agamemnon des rois (République Française); la sectinelle sur nos ironuères; l'homme de lutte, l'homme de combat.

## A ROYAL INVITATION TO ASTRONO-MERS.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, in London, January 8, the following letter was read from the private secretary of the King of Siam, agentleman signing "Bhashakarawongse." addressed to the society through the Stamese Con-sol in London:-

andressed to the society through the Siamese Consult I London:—

The Royal Palaca, Bangkor, Oct. 2, 1874.

My Dran Sir-I have much pleasure in informing you that I have received the commands of his Majesty to request you to inform the Royal astronomical Society that if it will appoint men or science to observe the total eclipse of Airti next his Majesty will be happy to consider them as his private guests during their virit, and will take on himself their entertainment, and provide them with transport for themseives and their instruments from Eangkok to the station selected by them and back again, and will erect such temporary buildings as are required for them and their assistants. A comminication to this effect will be mide by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the acting British Consul General here; but as this will be slow in reaching the gentiemen interested, his Malesty has commanded me to address this note to you, to communicate it to the society as soon as possible. I shall be most thappy to receive any communication from the secretary of the society named, and it amy gentlemen propose to avail themselves of His Majesty's invitation I should wish to receive particulars of the probable number of the party or parties, of the station or stations proposed, and the foundations required for instruments—a pant, in fact, of each intended observatory that I may submit them for His Majesty's orders. You may state that our topogranher, Captain Lottus, and other officers, who, as surveyors, are accustomed to precise observations, will be happy to easist if desires, and His Najesty will willingly release them from their other outles for this purpose. With the assurance of my high esteem, believe me, my dear sir, your most faithful from.

His Seron Nailesty's Private Secretary.

Mr. De ta Rue said a similar invitation had been sent to the Royal Suciety. Who had taken accions

His serene Majesty's Private Secretary.

Mr. De la Rae said a similar invitation had been sent to the Royal Society, who had taken action upon it and appointed a committee, the object being to make a specific series of observations of the sun such as had never been attempted before. He anded that the time was so short that it might be difficult for persons to go out from England unless already prepared; but perhaps some of the gentlemen now in India with Colone; Tennent might experience. it was resolved to leave the matter with the council to make any selection of persons teering to accept the King's invitation.

## THE FRENCH BRANDY TRADE

A writer in the London Times says :- "The exports of brandy from the River Charente have about quadrupled in the past twelve years. I take from statistics supplied to the French government the average produce of each triennial of that neriod as jollows:--July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1863 annual average 4,750,666 gallons; July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1866, annual average 9,377,916 gallous; July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1869, annual average 11.715,750 gallons; July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1872, annual average 14,008,333 gallons. In Powers to exercise their right; but the impression seems to gain ground here that report five it. Has changed the method of Election.

The Germania writes very positively on this point:—We shall acknowledge the Pope elected by the College of Carimhais, no matter what Prince Bismarck and his ricenes ao. The cardinals will elect according to the ecclesiastical laws regulating elect according to the ecclesiastical laws regulating the past twelve rears the market prices of twenty-two gallops (free of cask, buttling or full price) and the present difficult state of things. The National Zeiting thinks this is the most important admission ever made by the Catholic press of Germany. The THE CONTINUED SCANDAL.

What Has Been Done in the Beecher Trial.

THE BOUQUET BUSINESS.

The Brooklyn trial has now been full three weeks before the City Court, Chief Justice Neilson presiding. Fitteen days have been absorbed, of which nine have been given to the evidence, and the only witness before the counsel-one person excepted, wno testified to the marriage of Theodore and Elizabeth Tilton-has been Francis D. Moulton, the most renowned of mutual friends, If we admit that seven hundred people are daily present—generally a new audience every day—there have been about eleven thousand persons looking at the scene, and among them have been in all about thirty women, some of them wives of lawyers, a few newspaper writers, so said, and others, friends, family members or proteges of politicians. MRS. TILTON

has been the most conspicuous lady in court, and her flanking friends-always two and sometimes three-make a group that gives color to the scene in the court room. They come very promptly, leave the room at recess, and return again in the alternoon. By the fact that both Tracy and Shearman, Beecher's lawyers, have presented in the sight of the Court papers to Mrs. Titon to identify, and by the public reception given to her early in the trial by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, it is evident that she is the partisan of Mr. Beecher in the case and means to be understood as denving, by her presence and affiliation, the imputation her husband has put upon her. Had this position been allowed to stand out self-supported it would have been more consistent, instead of applauded, as it has been, by the rather shallow presentation and acceptance of bouquets and formal indersement of handsnaking and powwowing in the presence of the reporters.

As a study in etiquette this has been said by the enders to be THE CORRECT THING.

First—If Mrs. Titton resolved, for the sake of her children and for her pride of conscious purity, to face all who accused her of adultery, that nothing might be said in court she should not hear, she should have maintained her position with as little communication with Mr. Beecher as possible. None at all would have been the proper quantum. Second—Mr. Beecher, avowing his sympathy for the misled husband and setting down on paper the impropriety of his seeing the whie again, should have kept in view his position of defendant all the time, and not have complicated it with reviving, publicly, his laminar friendship for the wife. It he be imnocent she is justly called by him "the chief of inners," for she did accuse him in writing to Dr. Storrs and others. It Mr. Beecher's attitude is ine nonest attitude the Tittons, in all their kin and connections, have been the worst Irienda the pastor of Plymouth courch ever had. For them he has mortgaged his house, discounted his private paper, increased his mental tool, been subjected to ioans and to builtying, and twice, not once only, has the plaintiff's wile entrapped him into correspondence. The three or iour letters, circling about the celebrated nest-miding letters, were a destinct batch, the sequel to a sympathy or intimacy which had been suspended by Beecher's desire and, according to Moniton, stopped altogether. In any view, therefore, of Mr. Beecher's future repose and salety, he should have put on the frigitity of a man net thrice to be annoyed by the same general galaxy of people.

That was a piece of ignorance which educated people could never have been guilty of, and, therefore, the story that Mr. Shearman, one of Mr. Beecher's lawyers, had an interest in a forist's garden to the amount of \$12,000, and that this garden was an appendage of the court room, must be dismissed from every contrable mind.

The general nulsance of the bouquet business was apparent when anonymous partisans began to send them to litton. In tissue paper and brown paper, in pressed paper a First-If Mrs. Titton resolved, for the sake of her children and for her pride of conscious purity, to

under loot.

THE ROSES.

Nothing is so unjust as the rallying partisanship around a delicate cause. The greatest wars of Engiand were the wars of only the Roses—w hite or red. The effort to ornament a scandal trial with the blooms of the garden and flank with nowers the degradation of several lotty or, at least, virtuous names, is only another proof of the violence of rage when expressed by large, organized bodies and carried into the courf of puone opinion in advance of an examination by law. No case has occurred in modern society where the press was so directly and immediately brought into a social, civil and criminal contest. Several of the lawyers in the case were first retained as attorneys, not at law, but attorneys at ramor. In the city of Brooklyn there was an instant division of the press, and this extended to New York city and to the country at large, Prightum theirs were bandled to and iro, and every energy was applied to non-suffing the contestants, energy was applied to non-sulting the contestants, severally, before they appeared. The pupit rushed in with a great deal of exhortation that was naredly the product of men inspired to preach. Jurists took up the case and analyzed it before the opping as contents as they would dissert the Jurists took up the case and analyzed a celore the public as curiously as they would dissect the legend of "The Man in the Iron Mask," and nence a batton of hiele snits preceded and surrounded the issue at law, which lise! meanwhile was mysteriously drawn back and kept in abeyance, so that we have neat the witness Moniton asked during the past week whather he has not had to pay the cost of decending a libel suit. In short, the trials sought to be crowded in before this one are made parts So red not are the parties to the suit that it is

now enarged that

MISS PROCTOR

went out of court on the conscientious advice of
one of her most esteemed friends, living distant
from the scene of hostilities, to the following

effect:"You are being used to pull other people's chest-

"You are being used to pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire. The attitude of all parties
toward you at present is your vindication. Neither
side is incensed against you. Take this good
opinion and costs and retire." There are none
who can question the good sense of this advice,
and Miss Proctor is hot only at rest, but she has
the protection of the dudge in this case, who will
not let her name appear.

None of the parties to the suit can lay any claim
to courtersy. On both sides there is a reckless disposition to pull off other people's neads to make
missness of them. In this way Dr. Pation, of Chicago, was dragged in by the Tilton party, and
Mr. Smith, of Chicago, was made to report a tale
which led to the suit against the Brookiya Argus.
The artist Carpenter is almost as much genomed
as Mr. Abulton, before he has testified anything,
and it is even said that if Mis. Moutton remembers anything prejudicial she will not be spared.
An imperihed reputation is the most desperate
resistant in the world. Like Sir Edward Mortimer, in the "fron Chest," it will sacrifice the
recipients of its secrets from the mere last of
possessing them. The prisoner in the Isle de
Ste. Marguerite had for associates only those who
had identified him.

OFINIONS OF THE PUBLIC.

As the trial progresses and the evidence is given
to the public the intense interest that is taken in
the case by the friends and parties as for the
clubs and in the street the different theories
formed by interested parties are promugated and
discussed. The iriends of Beecher are still con-

isomed by inferested parties are promulgated and discussed. The iriends of Seecher are still confident that he will come out with clean skirts and in resultat of the strong circumstantial evidence that appears in the written occuments state that all his writings are diffused with a poetical tone that has been misinterpreted by the general public. They say like all great men, Beecher experiences moments when it was a relief and pleasure to sit down and conde to some intimate friend the many thoughts and inneres that flashed through his brain. His affection for Mrs. Til on was that of a dear

that sympathized with her in her troubles and also asked her consideration when burdened by his own. They denounce Monition and Thiton as two unscrupinous and tanastical believers in the free love doctrine, t at, mining to force the Plymouth church pastor into advocating their theories of the proper relations between man and woman, determined to crush him, as he propair known to much of their private affairs, and then laid the train to the mine which has since exploded.

TO-DAY,

expiosed.

To-DAY,

at eleven A. M., the cross-examination of Francis
D. Moniton will be resumed. Judge Porter said
yesterday that he hoped to get to Court, but, as
one of mis lungs was affected, it was doubtful if he
would be sufficiently recovered to risk leaving his
house. In case he should be present it will be
amatter of discussion as to who shall continue the
cross-examination, as the counsel for the planning
will object to any more changes. In this opinion
of many prominent members of the Bar the counwill object to any more changes. In the opinion of many promisen members of the Bar the counsel for the delence have been given considerable latitude in their concuct of the cross-examination. Judge Nelson has determined, however, to relieve the witness as soon as possible from the trying ordeal that he has been subjected to during the past week, and the delence will have to close the cross-examination some time during the day. The redirect examination of Mr. Moulton will then be commenced by Judge Finierton and will occupy about three or four nours at the most. The next witness will be

witness will be THEODORE TILTON.

and his examination will commence either Tuesday alternoon or Wednessay morning. A lively time is anticipated when Theodore Tilton is called as a witness, as noth sides ciaim to have important reasons and arguments to lilustrate the legal

strength of their conduct. If the objection is made by the delence, the arguments will probably occupy the greater part of a session. It is ru-mored that Frank Carpenter will be called after Tilton.

made by the desence, the arguments will probably occupy the greater part of a session. It is rumored that Frank Carpenter will be called siter Tilton.

A MYSTERIOUS MATTER.

Among the many rumors necessarily adoat in a case like the great scandal suit is one which, if true, reflects no little discredit upon a sword intro, reflects no little discredit upon a sword intro, and one of the counsel. It appears that one day last week a gentleman sightly intoxicated visited a barber's shop in Brooklyn. He requested to be shaved, stating that he was in a great hurry. Further conversation ensued between him and the barber, in which the gentleman stated that he was a juror in the Bercher-Tilton case, and that it was necessary nor limit to reach the court room by ten A. M. He also stated before leaving the shop that he had spent the previous night with one of the counsel, and that they had been drinking together. It was also rumored that Judge Morris, of Mr. Tilton's counsel, had a long interview with the barber on Saturday last, and that several gentleman of Plymouth caurch had also cancel upon min. To sit the truth of these reports, which may have an important bearing upon the issue of the suit, a libratal reporter called yesterday at the shop in question and was told by the varier that the rumors were substantially correct. He admitted that such language was used, but he did not know the gentleman's name nor cound he describe him. He said that Judge Morris had since visited his shop, but was entirely reticent regarding what transpired during his presence, several other gentlemen had also recently called, but he did not know them and to all he gave the same answers as to the Herrald reporter. Such is the barber's statement.

The next interview was with General Pryor, who disclaimed any knowledge whatever of the circumstance and stated that ne had never heard of it. Judge Morris was then visited, and he declined to say anything on the subject. To all questions asked by the reporter he simply answered, "I am not at liberty

NEW YORK CITY.

The police sky was like the firmament out of doors yesterday, severe and threatening.

A general dispersing of sergeants is said to be contemplated by the Board of Police. The "black list" is to be presented for discussion next week. Randall O'Connor, who was stabbed on Sunday morning by William McManus, in a liquor store in Spring street, was still alive at a late hour last night, but his condition is in no way improved. William Jones, of 105th street, a machinist em-

ployed on the Harlem Bridge, lell from the scalfold into the river yesterday morning and was drowned. He leaves a wife and four children. The Coroner has been notified to nold an inquest, Fire was discovered last evening, about o'clock, in the three story brick building, No. 189

Eighth avenue, occupied by G. Harris as a clothing store, and was not extinguished until damage to the extent of \$6,500 had been done the stock and Two thieves broke into the billiard saloon No.

614 Broadway at a late hour last night and stole two sets of billiard balls and two valuable revolvers. Roundsman Stewart, of the Four-teenth precinct, discovered the thieves as they were exceping by the roof with their plunder, but could not succeed in effecting their arrest.

BROOKLYN.

There are 671 persons in the Kings County Penttentlary.

The annual ball of the Emerald Association, in aid of the Roman Catholic orphan asylums of Brooklyn, will take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. This evening the ball of the Knights Templare

will be held at the Academy of Music. Prominent members of the traternity from various parts of the country will be in attendance. Sylvester Early was arrested at his residence,

No. 121 Colyer street, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Elliott, on complaint of George W. Bisch, of No. 49 Woodhull street, who accused him of naving stolen a gold watch, valued at \$75, from his pocket on the night of January 15. This forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the inquest touching the causes which led to the destruction

of the lives of the McCormicks and John Flood, inof the lives of the accormicss and John Flood, in-mates of the tenement nouse which was burned on Tuesday evening, at the corner of Pacific and Hoyt streets, will be commenced before Coroner Simms. He intends to discover, if possible, whether these here sacrificed by reason of any neglect on the part of persons responsible to provide the means of escape.

Bernard Smith, a grocer, doing business at the corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue, was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night, on a charge of feloniously assaulting James Dolan, aged nineteen years, residing in Fourteents street, near Second avenue. It seems that or a charge of lelonious y assauting latter Dolan, aged nineteen years, residing in Fonteenth street, near Second avenue. It seems that or Priday night last bolan and a young man named George Flood were in Smith's stable and commenced to abuse his horse, ov striking it with a heavy whip. The accused took the with away from the boys and struck them with it about the need. Dolan was sub-equently arrested for intoxication, but was discharged and returned to his house, where he soon after became unconscious. Surgical aid was summoned and it was found that his skull had been fractured. He is now lying in his skull had been fractured. He is now lying it a critical condition in the Long Island College Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Scudder Smith has been appointed Post master at Fresh Pond, town of Smithtown, in Diphtheria and scarlet fever, among adults as

well as children, are prevailing to an alarming ex-tent in various parts of Suffolk county.

A petition is now being circulated for signatures in Patchogue to savor of a law allowing oysters to be planted in the bay under somewhat different regulations from those now in force.

The farmers of Huntington and vicinity, who are dissatistied with the freight charges on the sailing packets, have a project on foot for the organization of a stock company, with \$20,000 capital in \$50 snares, the parmose being to buy and run a suitable freight steamboat between Huatington and New York.

The committee of prohibitionists of Suffoli county, recently in session at Riverhead, passed a resolution recommending the voters of the several towns of the county in favor of prohibition to meet at their respective town hais on the first Tuesday in March, for the purpose of making nominations for town officers, to be voted for at the coming town insettings.

A determined movement is now being made at Sayville, Patchogue and other points on the Great South Bay, to procure the enactment of a law at South Bay, to procure the enactment of a law at the present session of the Legislature providing for the election of special constables in the towns of Brookhaven, Islip and Babylon, with powers and duties necessary for the enforcement of the laws regarding the regulation and preservation of the fisheries in the ony. The measure to be drawn somewhat on the plan of the act for the election of game constables, but modified so as to meet the requirements of a bay police, with powers and pay adequate to secure the initial enforcement of all the laws relating to this important interest.

STATEN ISLAND.

James Cole, a veteran of 1812, died at his real dence in Egbertville last week, aged ninety-seven

The trustees of the Church of the Redeemer, at New Brighton, have paid off the balance of the debt which encumbered their church property.

The scholars of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal church will give an entertainment on Wednesday evening next for the benefit of the Sabbath

Dr. Carroll will deliver the next in the course of free lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the hail in Stapleton, his subject

The "Ladies' Starnght Social Club" has been organized at Stapleton. They will have a ball at Kiein's National Hall on the evening of Feb-

The annual meeting of the local visiting committee for the Richmond county institutions will be held at three o'clock P. M. on the 27th inst., in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, at Fac-toryville.

A special committee of the Board of Trustees of

Edgewater will meet at the village hall, Stapleton, this evening, to investigate the charge pre-lerred by ex-chief Engineer Brown against the members of Rescue Engine Company, No. 9, for remaing to give the use of their bose at a fire in Tompkiusville some weeks ago.